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TWO NEW GOBIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES
WITH NOTES ON A THIRD RARE GOBY

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The Checklist of Philippine Fishes completed by me in May, 1948, contained approximately 2,145 species known from Philippine waters. It was thought that this number would stand for some time to come. However, field work during June and July, 1948, showed that one could make additions to the fish fauna of the Islands by careful collecting almost anywhere. Manila Bay gave a surprising number not hitherto recorded from the Philippines, especially of Scorpaenidae. Rare and little known species were obtained from both salt and fresh water.

Few of the additions were new, but extensive additions were made to our knowledge of geographical distribution. No effort was made to collect gobies, as the time available for field work was very limited. Attention was chiefly directed toward getting commercial fishes of importance. In spite of this some gobies were necessarily collected, and among them several proved to be new. Two of them are herewith presented, together with a re-description of a third little known species. The other new gobies may appear in a later paper.

The specimens here mentioned are in the collection of the School of Fisheries, University of Washington. When dimensions are given the standard length is always understood.

***Intonsagobius Van Clevei* Herre, new species**

Dorsal VI—1-9; anal I—6; scales in longitudinal series 30, plus 2 on the caudal base, in tranverse series 9; predorsal scales 7, extending forward to eyes.

The body is plump anteriorly, but compressed posteriorly, very little elevated, its breadth nearly equal to the depth, which is four and a third times in length. The breadth of the head is greater than its depth and three-fourths of its length. The head and long pointed caudal are equal, 3.25 in the length. The large dorso-lateral eyes are high up, 2.66 times, the snout 3.15 in the head; the interorbital is very narrow, 4.5 in the eye. The mouth is strongly oblique, the maxillary scarcely reaching a vertical from the front margin of the eye; teeth typical, the large vomerine teeth

more or less concealed. Three vertical and 2 transverse ridges of sensory papillae on the cheek, a vertical and 2 transverse opercular ridges, with other ridges on the snout, nape, and under side of head, but none on the median row of scales along the sides of the body. Conspicuous pores in the interorbital and about the eye.

All the dorsal spines have elongate filiform tips, the first one longest, reaching beyond the middle of the second dorsal when depressed, and equal to the head. The second dorsal is high, the last ray longest, 1.5 times in the head and reaching the caudal base; the anal is very high, the last ray elongate, nearly as long as the head, and extending upon the caudal base when depressed. The long pointed pectoral extends upon the anal when depressed, and is longer than the head, 2.6 times in the total length. The long and pointed ventral extends upon the genital papilla, 3.9 in the length; the least depth of the caudal peduncle is 1.66 times in its own length. The female genital papilla is rather broad, with a slightly notched tip.

The color in life was deep brown to black, darkest on the head, the under side much paler, all the fins black. In preservative most of the dusky epidermis on the head has been rubbed off, and many of the scales lost, so that the specimen has lost its original swarthy appearance.

Here described from the type and only specimen, a female 39 mm. long, collected at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental Province, Philippine Republic.

I take pleasure in naming this in honor of Dr. Richard Van Cleave, Acting Director of the University of Washington School of Fisheries.

Vaimosa zebrinus Herre, new species

Dorsal VI—1.7; anal I—6; scales in longitudinal series 30, plus 2 on the caudal base, and 10 in transverse series; predorsal scales 13 in males, 14 to 16 in females, the anterior scale much larger than the others and extending between the posterior margins of the eyes; opercular scales imbedded and difficult to observe, apparently 6 to 8.

The body is low, somewhat elongate; the dorsal and ventral profiles nearly horizontal and parallel; the trunk laterally compressed but the head is broad with budding cheeks, its breadth 1.4 in its own length, the depth is 5.55 times in the length; the broadly rounded caudal equals the head, which is 3.57, the pectoral 5, the ventral 6.25 times in the length.

The large dorso-lateral eyes are in the anterior half of the head, 4.1 times in the head, the snout slightly longer than an eye diameter in a male specimen; females have larger eyes in proportion, 3.2 in the head, the snout shorter than the eye. Interorbital broad on males, 1.2 in eye or 5 in head, but much narrower in females, 2.22 in eye or 7 in head. The oblique mouth is terminal in males, the angle of the mouth beneath the front margin of the eye, but the angle of the maxillary beneath the middle of the eye; in females the mouth is slightly inferior and somewhat smaller; the very small teeth are in 3 rows in both jaws, those of the outer row larger than the others.

The dorsals are separated by 2 scales; males have the second spine of the first dorsal elongate and thread-like, equal to the head in length and reaching nearly to the middle of the second dorsal; the first dorsal is not elongate in females, its height about half the length of the head; the height of the second dorsal and anal are each about half the length of

the head, the last ray of each falling much short of the caudal when depressed. The pectorals are rather broad, extending to a vertical from the genital papilla; the ventrals extend little more than half way there. Genital papilla very slender and pointed in a young male, plump and subcylindrical with rounded tip in females.

The color in alcohol is whitish gray, masked except on the under side by rounded or angulate brown bars along the hind margin of each scale, and by minute dark dots sprinkled over the upper half of the body; a large irregular blackish brown spot under the pectoral, followed by 5 or 6 smaller spots along the middle of the side, the one at the caudal base usually double; from these spots dark brown bars may descend obliquely forward. On the side of the head are 6 conspicuous dark brown stripes, 2 from the eye to the maxillary, 1 from the eye behind the maxillary angle, and 3 curved more or less downward across the cheek; opercle and under side of the head with numerous circular black dots which extend upon the pectoral base and may cover the preventral area. First dorsal with 3 or 4 transverse rows of black spots on the spines, the second dorsal with 4 rows of similar spots; caudal with 8 to 10 transverse rows of black spots, which on some specimens cross only the upper three-fourths of the fin, but others have the whole fin barred. The other fins are clear, or the ventrals may be brown.

Here described from the type, an immature male 25 mm. long, and 3 females 23 to 24 mm. in length. I caught them in a brackish estero at Layia, Batangas Province, Luzon.

This little fish is related to *Vaimosa fusca* Herre, but differs markedly in the predorsal and opercular scalation.

Zebrinus, in allusion to the conspicuously brindled cheeks.

Tamanka talavera Herre

A single specimen of this rare goby was taken at Dumaguete. It is considerably larger than the type and paratypes obtained by me in 1940 from a nipa swamp near Capiz, Capiz Prov., Panay. The new find is 43 mm. long, as opposed to 33 mm. for the type and 20 to 31 mm. for the paratypes. There are enough differences to warrant a re-description, as it seemed at first to be specifically different from *T. talavera*.

Dorsal VI—1-9; anal I—8; scales in longitudinal series 48, + 3 on the caudal base, 20 in transverse series, and 20 predorsal; opercular scales apparently 32.

The body is low, laterally compressed, the dorsal and ventral outlines nearly parallel and horizontal; the head nearly flat and noticeably broad with bulging cheeks, its width six-sevenths of its own length, which is 3.44 times in the standard length. The depth is 5.37 in the length; the broad rounded caudal equals the pointed pectoral, 4.3, the ventral 4.77 times in the length. The eye is in the front half of the head, lateral but very high up, level with and equal to the wide flat interorbital and also equal to the broad convex snout, 4.16 in the head. The wide inferior mouth is oblique, the posterior angle of the maxillary extending beyond the eye; teeth typical of the genus, the tip of the tongue slightly emarginate. The vertical fins are low, the tips of the dorsal spines attenuate and filiform, the third, fourth, and fifth equal to the last anal ray, 1.78 in the head or 6.14 in the length. The second dorsal spine is 3.125 in the head, the rays successively longer, the last ray twice as long and

extending on the caudal when depressed, 1.56 in the head or 5.375 in the length. The pectoral and ventral origins opposite, the pectoral extending beyond the ventral but not reaching the anus. Least depth of caudal peduncle six-sevenths of its own length. The body is covered with ctenoid scales, which extend forward of the dorsal to above the middle of the preopercle; beyond this is naked, including the interorbital, snout, and preopercle, as well as the under side of the head; anal papilla of male is rather large and pointed.

The color of body and fins is dark brown with blackish brown vertical or diagonal stripes, spots, and lines on the upper half; a diagonal stripe from the eye above the preopercle to beneath the pectoral; another short predorsal stripe across the nape; two stripes beneath the first dorsal, three beneath the second dorsal, two across the caudal peduncle, and one on the caudal base; top of the head with irregular dusky lines, and one running from the eye back across the middle of the preopercle and opercle; first dorsal with a wide median transverse black band, a narrow clear band above it, and the tips of the fin black. The membrane of the second dorsal has a vertical black bar between each two rays, with a sub-marginal clear band and the tips of the rays black; anal with more or less black on its outer portion; caudal with five cross bars of dusky brown spots.

Tamanka talavera Herre, Copeia, No. 1, p. 4, March 31, 1945; near Capiz, Panay.